

demer of the United States is a big man and should be honored. Senator Harding is the guest of friends—friends many of whom will cast their ballots against him, but friends nevertheless, thoroughly glad that he is here with them to-day.

The spirit obviously was the spirit of the great majority of his audience, and by far the greater number of those present were heeding the injunction of the speaker: "There is no heckling here. Senator Harding to-night will not be at the instance of any real Democrat. In the South we treat public speakers courteously. Let us have no deviation from the rule."

The chairman of the tabernacle meeting was C. L. Huston, chairman of the Republican campaign ways and means committee of the State. Senator Harding was preceded by General (General) J. B. Edwards, formerly Congressman from France and actual victor in a long ago fight for the Governorship, though counted out. Repel honor was paid to him by Senator Harding.

Senator Harding's Address.
At the outset of his address Senator Harding alluded to his visit to the battlefields around the city and rejoiced in the new America that has come into being from the conflict of half a century ago.

"All that the North and South ever needed," he said, "was understanding with each other. We have that understanding now. We have learned to respect your views, and do not question the tenderness of inherited sentiment."

He complimented traits and characteristics often referred to as "Southern," and he said that the North and South are no longer separated by a chasm, but are united by a common bond.

"If Republican policies are good for the North," he said, "they are good for the South. The Republican party proclaims the same doctrine of agricultural good fortune in the South that it proclaims in the North. It preaches the same policy of a helpful protection to all American production, North or South."

Protective Tariff for Cotton.

Recognizing that the question of the protective value of a tariff is coming more and more to be a live issue in the South, Senator Harding said at pains to say to Tennessee that a protective tariff for their cotton and wool was of as much concern to the Republican party as protection for the wheat and wool of the North, and he explained that the Republican party desires an industrial South as one of the essentials of an ideal nation. On this line he stated the business depression that was pointing to a panic and a business breakdown when the world war came along, and he warned his hearers that, with the war over and the tariff barrier down, there was only a policy of protection would save American self-reliance at home and leadership abroad. Sensing, then, the interest here in the League of Nations controversy, the Senator came to that part of his speech, saying:

"I want the self-reliant America—self-reliant agriculturally, self-reliant politically; a nation free and independent—to maintain its own great place in the world. That is why I insist that we shall never accept a League of Nations with the martial heart of a military alliance. That is why I insist that Article X is repugnant to America. We may well play America's becoming part with out mortgaging the honor and march of the Republic to a council of foreign Powers."

He then reverted once more to our regrettable civil conflict to justify America's opposition to the proposed League of Nations. North and South fought because the States of the South thought they had a perfect right to withdraw from the Union.

"The North thought the Union to be indissoluble. Then came the conflict over the ambiguity in the Constitution. There are a score of ambiguities in the President's covenant and he would not tolerate their clarification by reservations. One related to withdrawal. The covenant said a nation might withdraw on two years' notice, provided it fulfilled all its obligations, but it did not say who was to decide on the fulfillment. We want to decide in American courts whether we can withdraw our obligations like a free nation. We do not want to have to fight our way out. It is safer to make sure before going in."

Denounces Dictatorship.

Thereafter Senator Harding paved the way for a frank and thorough denunciation of Woodrow Wilson's efforts to supplant constitutional government with dictatorship, and of the President's temporary success in that object. He explained at some length the principles upon which the Government is founded, the careful balancing of powers executive, legislative and judicial, and pointed out that in this country the Government is not supreme, and that people, through Congress, actually are supreme.

Without dictatorial Congress makes the laws, and it is the duty of the President to enforce the laws. If he dictates or refuses to enforce he violates spirit or letter, or both, of the Constitution itself.

"Congress, while under Democratic control was, with rare exceptions, a mere echo of the executive," said Harding. "He did not inform them of the time to time respecting the state of the Union, as the Constitution contemplates. He told them what to do."

"The Democratic platform of 1912, for example, declared for a single term (for the President), and a bill was actually introduced and, I think, reported to the Senate, to carry this platform declaration into effect. But the President not only compelled its abandonment, but accepted a renomination."

"The same platform declared in favor of exempting American ships passing through the Panama Canal from the payment of tolls. The present Executive, during his first campaign, in specific terms accepted and approved the declaration. But a Democratic Congress was compelled by the President to violate the pledge."

"I do not need to particularize further. It is notorious that Congress, so long as it was controlled by a Democratic majority, exercised no will of its own. When the President said 'Go,' it went. When he said 'Come,' it came. Under his hand Congress ceased to function as a coequal branch of the Government."

Elected Opposition Congress.

"But two years ago there was a change. The people, taking the Administration at its word, passed judgment upon its acts, and emphatically condemned them by electing an opposition Congress, some of whose members had been before in our history in the midst of war."

"The President, to the astonishment of careful Americans, instead of selecting a non-partisan, non-partisan composed of the most capable men of the country, afforded, through himself the sole task of negotiating a treaty of peace. Not content with settling the issues of the war, he undertook to settle the affairs of the world for all time, and to crystallize in perpetuity its existing boundaries and divisions of sovereignty. Impatient at any suggestion which challenged his omniscience, he met the objections of his Senatorial associates in the treaty-making power not with argument, but with the cynical retort that he would see to it that the covenant of the league and the treaty of peace were so interwoven that they could not be dissected apart without destroying the whole structure. The effect of this would be, and actually was, to deprive the Senate of its power under the Constitution (which he saw as well as the humblest citizen in the land

Maine Women Must Tell Exact Age Before Voting

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 13.—Maine women must give their exact age and date of birth before being registered as voters, Associate Justice Scott Wilson of the Maine Supreme Court decided today, holding that the Portland Board of Registration was within its rights in refusing to place the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Alden Holman on the voting lists on September 4 when she declined to indicate her age other than that she was more than 21. The ballot laws of the State require that the age and date of birth be given.

The certification of the voter, Judge Wilson said, may be very essential in cities to prevent fraudulent voting and to provide correct voting lists.

was bound) to advise with the President in the making of a treaty. "And so we have witnessed the persistent effort of the executive department to dominate the legislative department and the treaty advising Senate, all in violation of all that is explicit in the letter and implicit in the spirit of the Constitution. During the past century we have come dangerously near to overturning the constitutional theory of separate and coequal agencies and putting in their place the theory of a master."

Senator Harding said emphatically that he intended when President to reverse that tendency and that he would undertake to bring the Government back to the Constitution.

"I shall not submit a treaty to the Senate with the arrogant demand that they shall take it or leave it," he said. "I shall ask their advice and counsel. I shall not undertake to set aside and refuse to enforce an act of Congress, as has so recently been done in the case of the merchant marine act. I shall enforce all the laws, whether I personally like them or not, and if I think that any law is vitally unwise or improper I shall not resort to nullification but shall submit the matter, with my views, to Congress and call that body together in special session if necessary to that end."

"I Intend to Be President."

"If after all there shall result a disagreement between us upon a subject which greatly affects the public welfare I shall not hesitate to appeal to the people themselves, to whom both of us are finally accountable, to determine between us; and I shall do this whether Congress be Republican or Democratic."

"Let me add that, while I do not intend to be the Congress, I do intend to be President. I shall never attempt to invade your territory, to maintain the rule of any other department of the Government. And I promise you just as emphatically that I shall not permit any other department, individually, individually or group of individuals to usurp or control the power that will be mine under the Constitution of the United States."

Republicans Hope for the State.

The Republicans, who are making claims of carrying Tennessee, are basing their hopes on the registration of women in the western part of the State. The western part of the State is Republican, but the Democrats have always carried the State through the great preponderance of votes in Memphis and the eastern districts.

There is a distinct anti-Wilson feeling here, which may operate to cut

SEES REVOLT GERM IN HARDING'S ELECTION
Christensen Would Expect Wall Street Rule for U. S.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 13.—A Republican victory in November and Harding's subsequent appointment to the four vacancies on the Supreme Court bench would be a knockout blow to those working for social reconstruction through political action, declared Parley P. Christensen, Farmer-Labor candidate for President, declared in an address here to-night.

Mentioning the life tenure of the judges, the speaker said: "The man who thus votes for Harding or for Cox is not only committing the country to Wall Street for four years, but he is committing the country to the interests of special privilege for the life of these Supreme Judges to be chosen by the successful candidate."

"What is going to happen with the courts acting as the mouthpiece of Wall Street? What happened when Chief Justice Taft upheld slavery in the days before the civil war?"

"I do not mean to intimate revolution would follow Harding's election, but I do insist that once a court is constituted to uphold the will of the people, they are inevitably led to other means of redress."

Mr. Christensen referred to the action of the courts in recommending to prison a number of Minnesota and Kansas labor leaders "at the behest of the bloated financial interests" as "one of the greatest menaces hanging over the heart of America."

"A vote for Harding," he concluded, "means a Supreme tribunal that would defeat any programme of reconstruction proposed by labor. It means a possible closing of the door to social progress through political action."

M'ADOO APPEALS FOR COX AND LEAGUE

Tells Cox Workers Future Depends on Covenant.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 13.—W. G. McAdoo, campaigning for the Democratic party, entered the coke country of western Pennsylvania to-day and made addresses in which he urged ratification of the League of Nations covenant.

Mr. McAdoo in his address here denounced the document as "one of the greatest evils ever conceived by human hands," and declared that "if it is ratified it will mean the end of the American people with all the orderliness that the Government can give. He will set there to pledge his solemn promise the money and men of our country. And his decision in conjunction with his associates places us under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to send our money and our men across the ocean to represent a hundred and ten million people but he will be permitted to sit in secret. Every meeting of the council may be in absolute secrecy. Those whom he is in a position to pledge and place under a moral obligation to act will be shut out from even looking in upon the great body to whose keeping this election is a grave responsibility rests. This council, all meetings of this council, may be in secret. So you have first the power given them to decide; second, the pledge to carry out their decisions; third, all these decisions may be in secret, and fourth, that the basis of the whole structure is the military force of the great Powers."

"There are times," the speaker added, "when issues must transcend to political parties. If ever there was a time in history when the voices of partisan politics should be still, this is one of them. "Women hold the balance of power in this election. A grave responsibility rests upon them. They have got to make a decision as to whether the United States is going to unite itself with the other nations of the world to prevent war, or whether it is going to throw the results of victory and return to the old order, which led to war in the past and which will lead to war in the future."

BORAH SAYS LEAGUE PLEDGES U. S. AS AM

Obligation Fully Disclosed
by Controversy Between
Spencer and Wilson.

REAL WORKINGS BARED
President's Emphyrean Theories
Are Swept Aside by Cold
Facts.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 13.—President Wilson in a speech at the Peace Conference, already subject of widely published controversy between him and Senator Spencer of Missouri, declared that "if any covenants of this settlement are not observed the United States will send her armies and navies to see that they are observed," Senator Borah of Idaho asserted in an address here to-night.

"The controversy between Senator Spencer and the President has been interesting," said Senator Borah, "not so much because it may illustrate the fallibility of memory, but because it shows how this league looks when you begin to view it in its practical workings. The moment you descend from the emphyrean of covenants of theories to the world of concrete things it looks altogether different. So long as you confine yourself to the league on paper and dwell in the world of rhetoric everything seems well."

"But when you get down to the actual workings of the league it seems harsh and autocratic and altogether objectionable. When they tell us that the league will bring peace, we wonder what peace and so favors the league. But when you turn from theory to fact and see it obligates us to send our boys across the sea, our army and our navy, it hastens explanations and denials. That is precisely what the league in its practical workings means."

G. O. P. Charges Sustained.

"There are two things stated in the speech President Wilson put out as authoritative which sustain every charge we have ever made against this gigantic autocracy based on force. The first statement reads as follows: 'And back of that lies the fundamental and important fact that when the decisions are made the allied and associated Powers guarantee to maintain them.' 'How are you going to maintain them except by sending the army and navy across the seas? We have first the solemn guarantee of the allied and associated Powers to maintain all their decisions and all boundaries. As to boundaries we are going to do this is answered by the President himself in another place in the same speech in which he says: 'If any covenants of this settlement are not observed the United States will send her armies and navies to see that they are observed.' We must not close our eyes to the fact that in the last analysis the military and naval strength of the Great Powers will be the final guarantee of the peace of the world."

When the President was before the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Knox asked this question: 'Suppose that it is perfectly obvious that there is an external aggression against some Power, and that the United States is bound by treaty to assist it, would you accept that it cannot be repelled except by force of arms, would we be under any legal obligation to participate?' The President replied to this: 'I think we would be under an absolutely compelling moral obligation.'

Obligations All Same.

"I take it that it will not make very much difference to the American people, to the sons and mothers of America, whether you call it a legal obligation or a moral obligation, or what you call it. If it is an obligation absolutely compelling, there is no escape. It is not perfectly plain that we guarantee the settlements and the boundaries of Europe, and that if there is an actual disturbance of these settlements, we are under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to send our armies and our navies across the seas. It is not equally plain that we are carrying out the decisions of these men representing the whole world, the divisions which they made, the boundaries which they established, and that we are doing so by the blood and treasure of America? The President's proposition that the American people should be asked to send boys to Europe to restore every boundary line which the intrigues and imperialistic schemes of Europe may disturb. But it is still more startling that we should be under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to send our army and our navy to fight back into their struggle for liberty may excite the sympathy of some humane people, but people, fighting for liberty, are fortunate enough to have some one come to their aid, or if the boundary line of any nation is broken, we are under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to send into action aid to transport our navy and our army to foreign shores and to foreign seas, there to suffer and die in a cause which may not represent anything in the world except the imperialistic ambitions of some unconscionable Power."

"But that is not the worst of it. These interpretations taken in connection with Article X and Article XI, and with the power which is conferred upon the Council declares that we guarantee the decisions of this Council. They declare that nine men representing the inhabitants of the earth may make a decision relative to the invasion or boundary lines which we are under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to sustain. At the top of this scheme are nine autocrats vested with such power as men were never vested with before, and from whose decision there is no appeal provided for. At the base of this scheme are the countless millions of people who may be under a completely and absolutely compelling moral obligation to execute the decisions of this autocratic council. This is what Lloyd George meant when he said in the House of Commons that under the pledges of the League the United States would have come into this war in Europe upon the first day instead of two years after."

"What we have provided by this league is that one man shall represent the American people. He is to be accredited to this world body by the American people with all the orderliness that the Government can give. He will set there to pledge his solemn promise the money and men of our country. And his decision in conjunction with his associates places us under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to send our money and our men across the ocean to represent a hundred and ten million people but he will be permitted to sit in secret. Every meeting of the council may be in absolute secrecy. Those whom he is in a position to pledge and place under a moral obligation to act will be shut out from even looking in upon the great body to whose keeping this election is a grave responsibility rests. This council, all meetings of this council, may be in secret. So you have first the power given them to decide; second, the pledge to carry out their decisions; third, all these decisions may be in secret, and fourth, that the basis of the whole structure is the military force of the great Powers."

Wheat Is Medium of 'Biggest World Gamble'

SMITH CENTRE, Kan., Oct. 13.—Senator Arthur Capper, speaking here to-night, declared that "one ounce more of bread in the loaf at the old price is what the consignment of wheat offered for the \$909,600,000 loss the Chicago wheat gamblers have caused American wheat raisers in the last two months by gambling in futures."

"Years ago," he continued, "the people demanded suspension of the Louisiana lottery, but to-day, under the cloak of business and respectability, we are permitting the biggest gambling hell in the world to be operated on the Chicago Board of Trade. By comparison, Europe's suicide club at Monte Carlo is as innocent and innocuous as a church bazaar."

BEVERIDGE POINTS TO DOMESTIC ISSUES

Injection of League in Campaign 'Maddening,' Asserts
Former Senator.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13.—With all the statesmanship that America can produce for the solution of its staggering domestic problems, it is a maddening thing that the country should be compelled to give its time and thought to the settlement of a question utterly foreign to American interests, former Senator J. Beveridge of Indiana said to-day in a speech appealing for the election of Senator Harding.

He mentioned the railroad problem, requiring at least \$1,000,000,000 a year for eight years to restore transportation to pre-war efficiency; the use of waterways to relieve alarming railway congestion, the housing problem, education, farming conditions, with tenant farmers now for the first time confronting the industrial proletariat, which will inevitably join hands with the industrial proletariat; the forbidding state of our foreign trade, the hankering of business by stupid laws. He said that here were six herculean tasks pressing for performance but subjected to dangerous delays while the League of Nations question is settled.

The League of Nations presented an alien issue, Beveridge said. It was forced upon us by President Wilson after he had plainly told him, by rejecting his plan for a Democratic Congress in the election of 1918 that it did not want him to go to Paris for the purpose of demanding a league.

"Nevertheless," he added, "Mr. Wilson went to Paris and spoke and acted as if the American people had endorsed him by a unanimous vote instead of re-fusing him by an overwhelming majority."

The speaker held that if President Wilson had stuck to the most vital of his fourteen points in Paris and told the land grabbing diplomats that America would join no combination to partition the world, and had called for home rule in its own territories, he would have been "the noblest figure of exalted idealism in human annals." But instead, Mr. Beveridge said, the President sacrificed his principles and brought back a covenant which destroyed the Monroe Doctrine and which set up a league that America could never get out of once it entered.

"We are told," he continued, "that we must ratify this covenant because we are in honor bound to do so; because European statesmen did not know the Senate could reject any compact the President made for us. These statements are sheer falsehood. This is not a statesman, a publicist or a student on earth who does not know of this provision in the American Constitution. The Republican Senators who are absolutely amending the treaty by reservations are abused, denounced, vilified. They have earned no condemnation but crowns of glory, and in history their names will shine as patriots and saviors of their country. In the whole history of the American Government no single event has so justified the existence of the Senate as its wise stand and brave fight for the liberty and independence of the Republic."

One of the worst results of our mixing in Old World affairs, as viewed by Mr. Beveridge, was the dividing of our country on racial lines, which were slowly disappearing before the war. Naturally, he said, each group insists that America shall champion the country of its origin, and the groups are pulling our Government this way and that by the power of the ballot.

"If we enter the League of Nations," he prophesied, "not two Presidential elections will pass by until our political managers will bargain with the heads of national organizations of American citizens of foreign blood for the mass vote of those citizens. It requires no seership to see that eight years from now, or four years from now, a Republican Quay or a Democratic McTaggart closed behind closed doors with the national head of racial organizations bargaining for the mass vote of the members."

"America cannot join any political League of Nations. If any inspired genius can arrange a non-political combination for the achievement of world peace America could safely welcome his proposals."

HIS ORIC POLICIES RECALLED BY LODGE

Asks if America Will Reject
Doctrines of Washington
and Monroe.

FORCE BEHIND COVENANT
Harding's Purpose, He Says,
Is to Promote the World's
Peace.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13.—"The question which the people will settle at the coming election is whether they are prepared to reject the great doctrines of Washington and the American principles of Washington and become a part of the European system," said Senator Lodge (Mass.) at a Republican meeting here to-night.

He declared it would be the first and greatest task of Mr. Harding's Administration to bring about measures and agreements which would promote the peace of the world without endangering the sovereignty of the United States and would meet with the approval of the conscience of the American people. Senator Lodge quoted from letters and the farewell address of Washington, and continued:

"Washington carried out his principles in which was known as the neutrality policy when the great war broke out between England and France. That policy, in a word, was to keep the United States out of the affairs of Europe, never to make any permanent alliances with other nations. The necessary corollary was declared by Monroe in 1823 in the famous doctrine which bears his name, and that was that Europe should be kept out of the Western Hemisphere. But what is often overlooked is that Monroe at the same time restated that Washington policy that we should keep out of Europe. Those have become the American policies. This country has never departed from them from the days of Washington and Monroe to the present time."

Abandoned by Wilson.

"Even Mr. Wilson recognized the force of these doctrines, for when we entered that statement reads as follows: 'And back of that lies the fundamental and important fact that when the decisions are made the allied and associated Powers guarantee to maintain them.' 'How are you going to maintain them except by sending the army and navy across the seas? We have first the solemn guarantee of the allied and associated Powers to maintain all their decisions and all boundaries. As to boundaries we are going to do this is answered by the President himself in another place in the same speech in which he says: 'If any covenants of this settlement are not observed the United States will send her armies and navies to see that they are observed.' We must not close our eyes to the fact that in the last analysis the military and naval strength of the Great Powers will be the final guarantee of the peace of the world."

When the President was before the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Knox asked this question: 'Suppose that it is perfectly obvious that there is an external aggression against some Power, and that the United States is bound by treaty to assist it, would you accept that it cannot be repelled except by force of arms, would we be under any legal obligation to participate?' The President replied to this: 'I think we would be under an absolutely compelling moral obligation.'

"I take it that it will not make very much difference to the American people, to the sons and mothers of America, whether you call it a legal obligation or a moral obligation, or what you call it. If it is an obligation absolutely compelling, there is no escape. It is not perfectly plain that we guarantee the settlements and the boundaries of Europe, and that if there is an actual disturbance of these settlements, we are under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to send our armies and our navies across the seas. It is not equally plain that we are carrying out the decisions of these men representing the whole world, the divisions which they made, the boundaries which they established, and that we are doing so by the blood and treasure of America? The President's proposition that the American people should be asked to send boys to Europe to restore every boundary line which the intrigues and imperialistic schemes of Europe may disturb. But it is still more startling that we should be under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to send our army and our navy to fight back into their struggle for liberty may excite the sympathy of some humane people, but people, fighting for liberty, are fortunate enough to have some one come to their aid, or if the boundary line of any nation is broken, we are under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to send into action aid to transport our navy and our army to foreign shores and to foreign seas, there to suffer and die in a cause which may not represent anything in the world except the imperialistic ambitions of some unconscionable Power."

"But that is not the worst of it. These interpretations taken in connection with Article X and Article XI, and with the power which is conferred upon the Council declares that we guarantee the decisions of this Council. They declare that nine men representing the inhabitants of the earth may make a decision relative to the invasion or boundary lines which we are under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to sustain. At the top of this scheme are nine autocrats vested with such power as men were never vested with before, and from whose decision there is no appeal provided for. At the base of this scheme are the countless millions of people who may be under a completely and absolutely compelling moral obligation to execute the decisions of this autocratic council. This is what Lloyd George meant when he said in the House of Commons that under the pledges of the League the United States would have come into this war in Europe upon the first day instead of two years after."

"What we have provided by this league is that one man shall represent the American people. He is to be accredited to this world body by the American people with all the orderliness that the Government can give. He will set there to pledge his solemn promise the money and men of our country. And his decision in conjunction with his associates places us under an absolutely compelling moral obligation to send our money and our men across the ocean to represent a hundred and ten million people but he will be permitted to sit in secret. Every meeting of the council may be in absolute secrecy. Those whom he is in a position to pledge and place under a moral obligation to act will be shut out from even looking in upon the great body to whose keeping this election is a grave responsibility rests. This council, all meetings of this council, may be in secret. So you have first the power given them to decide; second, the pledge to carry out their decisions; third, all these decisions may be in secret, and fourth, that the basis of the whole structure is the military force of the great Powers."

WADSWORTH ATTACKS GOVERNMENT OUTLAY

Senator Also Mentions Tariff in Campaign Speeches.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.
OWEGO, Oct. 13.—Democratic extravagance and revision of the tariff were main points in campaign addresses made to-day by Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., in a tour of Owego county which closed with a meeting at the Richardson Theatre to-night. Charging that wastefulness and extravagance are the result of Democratic mismanagement, the Senator declared that the condition will be remedied by placing Republicans in power at Washington.

"The trouble with the Democratic party is that it looks upon these great popular, respectable common sense of the Mason-Dixon line. That is what makes it a provincial body, and you will never get back to normal, you will never reduce the cost of living to the proper proportion until your Government gets back to normal and stops this wicked orgy of expenditure."

Fulton and Phoenix, where Senator Wadsworth spoke this morning, are mill towns, chief industries of which are paper and woolen mills, and at meetings there he declared tariff revision was necessary. He visited Fort Ontario, the old part of which the Government plans to rebuild; inspected Owego harbor and conferred with Congressman Mott and shipping men regarding appropriations for the harbor improvement by the erection of a breakwater.

HARDING WILL MAKE TWO N. Y. SPEECHES

Rochester and Buffalo Will
Hear Nominee on
October 21.

EASTERN TOUR DROPPED
Hughes Will Fill New Haven
Engagement—Four Dates
for Senator Borah.

Senator Harding will make two speeches in western New York State. Aside from that he will not come East. On the afternoon of Thursday, October 21, the Republican candidate for President will speak in Rochester. That evening he will address an audience in Buffalo.

Neither speech will be in his own behalf. The trip will be made in the interest of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., his colleague in the Senate, and Nathan L. Miller, nominee for Governor.

Some time ago tentative arrangements had been made for Senator Harding to speak in Newark on October 22, in New Haven on October 23 and in Madison Square Garden on October 25. Now, however, it is considered unnecessary for the Senator to make any personal campaign trip in the East.

Charles E. Hughes will fill the Harding engagement in New Haven. Additional dates for Senator William E. Borah were announced as follows: October 19; Peru, Ind., October 20; in

Ohio (places to be announced later), on October 21 and 22.

"It is a matter of very great importance," wrote Senator Harding in a letter received yesterday by Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, "that we win a victory for the party on November 2 and restore to our Republic popular government under the Constitution through the Republican party. Every one seems agreed about the desirability of electing a Republican Executive, but I hope you will remind our friends in every quarter that it is no less important to elect a Republican House and Senate. We cannot carry out Republican policies or make good in our Republican promises unless we have a Congress to give official expression in legislation. You know we have been preaching the gospel throughout the campaign of the restored and maintained functioning of the legislative branch of the Government."

"I am particularly interested in the great Empire State reelecting Senator Wadsworth. He and I entered the Senate together in 1915, and my close observation of his public services makes me esteem him as one of the most useful, most able and most trustworthy men in public life to-day."

ROOT SPEAKS TUESDAY TO AID HARDING FIGHT

Ex-Senator's Answer to Democratic Bolting Tales.

That Elihu Root stands unflinchingly in support of the Republican ticket was made clear yesterday when it was announced that he would speak for it in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night. Democrats have been circulating stories recently that Mr. Root would take no part in the campaign even if he did not join the Republican ticket altogether.

Requests for tickets will be honored until Monday in the order received on application to Alfred C. Cox, 54 West Fortieth street. No tickets will be required for the upper part of the house.

SCHANZ MEN'S TAILORS

Clothes tailored by Schanz are the
Recognized Standard of Smart Dress

BUSINESS SUITS
CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS
Ready-for-wear Models \$100

14 EAST 40TH STREET NEW YORK

More than an
"Advertising Agency"

Yes, we are considerably more than the mere name implies. Take for example our Industrial Exposition Promotion Department: this department handles the advertising campaigns of the more important annual expositions in New York, Chicago and other cities, including the

National Exposition of Chemical Industries
National Automobile Show
National Motor Boat Show
International Flower Show
National Business Show
Music Show and "Music Week"
National Merchant Marine Exposition
International Silk Exposition and "Silk Week"

Consider for a moment that in handling these we are thrown into most intimate contact with each of the big industries interested. Through personal acquaintance with the leading executives we frequently are in a position to open up new sales fields for our clients. This very point is a factor in every merchandising campaign we plan. It is a service no other agency has to offer.

If your sales problem is one requiring the services of an advertising organization more advanced in its methods than the average "agency," request us to send a representative. No obligation.

We have an interesting four square merchandising and advertising proposition for high grade retailers.

ROWLAND ADVERTISING AGENCY
INCORPORATED
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE NEW YORK CITY
Worth Colwell, President Edward F. Korbel, Vice-Pres.

GOMPERS DENIES HE CAN DELIVER LABOR VOTE

Says He Controls Only His Own Ballot.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—In an address delivered here to-day before the convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, denied reports that he could "deliver the labor vote to the Democratic party," and said no person ever heard such an utterance coming from him.